

Full Name: _____

Reg. No. _____

TIME: 90 Minutes

Q.1) Put these words into their right category. Note that some of them may fall into more than one category.

The first one is an **example**.

Word	Category 1	Category 2
Record	Noun	Verb
been		
well		
travel		
security		
without		

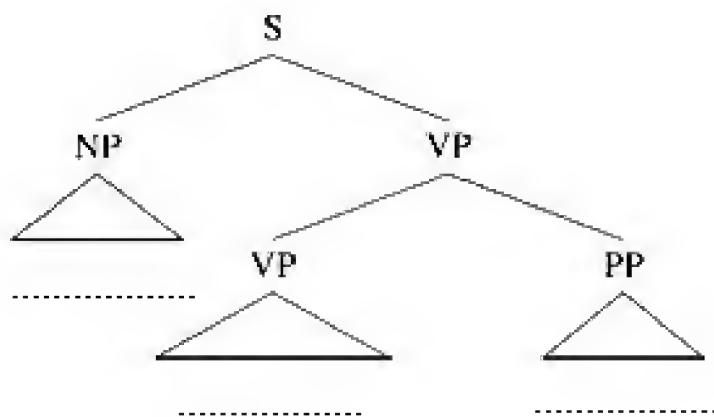
Word	Category 1	Category 2
hard		
lead		
going		
suggested		
to		

Q.2) Define the following syntactic categories, giving an example for each:

a) Noun Phrase b) Verb Phrase c) Prepositional Phrase d) Adjective Phrase
e) Transitive Verb f) Constituent g) Auxiliary Verb

Q.3) Study the structure of this sentence then distribute its parts according to the labels of the tree structure below:

The teacher met his students in the class.





Q.4) Look at the following sentence then answer the question below:

***"The ball sang a student"* – The sentence is semantically meaningless.**

Analyse it from a syntactical point of view and explain if it is grammatically a well-formed sentence.

Q.5) Look at these sentences and decide what part of speech should occupy the blank in each one.

Use:

N (for Noun)	Adv. (for Adverb)
Det. (for Determiner)	PP (for Prepositional Phrase)
V (for Verb)	Aux (for Auxiliary)
A (for Adjective)	Pro (for Pronoun)
TV (for Transitive Verb)	IV (for Intransitive Verb)

EXAMPLE:

- He behaved very **Adv.**.

1. _____ books are interesting.
2. The store is full _____ goods.
3. He was running right in front of me then he suddenly _____.
4. _____ they arrived ?
5. Who is _____ to do it?
6. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
7. She feels _____.
8. _____ is the matter?
9. I prefer tea _____ coffee.
10. Of course he's a _____ driver if he drives _____.
11. You _____ take this one or _____ other.
12. He _____ a new mobile phone. _____ was a Samsung.

Good Luck !



Full Name: _____ **Reg. No.** _____

Reg. No. _____

TIME: 2 HRS

الزمن: ساعتان

يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.

مهم جداً:



Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY TWO of the remaining questions :

Q.1) Rees (1973) maintains that literature is, "writing which expresses and communicates thought, feelings and attitudes towards life".
In not more than 10 lines, discuss the above quotation giving any additional definitions of literature from other perspectives that you've studied.

Q.2) List the characteristics that distinguish literature from other things written in the fields of Politics, Law, Biology or Economics.?

Q.3) What is meant by a literary genre? Give the names of three types of genres with a short definition for each type.

Q.4) How is poetry different from prose? Remember to mention the characteristics of these two types of literature.

Q.5) What is meant by the climax of a narrative?

Good Luck !



Choose four of the following questions and answer them

Q1- what are the three parts of a basic essay?

Q2- A five-paragraph essay introduction has three elements, what are they?

Q3- What is a cause and effect essay?

Q4- The referencing below is incorrect, re-write them correctly.

- Collins, Britain. Abbott, (1981) Gerry and Winger, Peter. The Teaching of English as an International Language.
- English for Libya. Adrain, D, and Richard Harrison,. (1999).. Granet, Britain.

Q5- There are two sentences that disrupt the unity of the following paragraph, find and delete them.

Credit cards are convenient, but *dangerous*. People often get them in order to make large purchases easily without saving up lots of money in advance. Saving money is important. This is especially helpful for purchases like cars, kitchen appliances, etc., that you may need to get without delay. However, this convenience comes at a *high price*: interest rates. Interest rates vary from bank to bank. The more money you put on your credit card, the more the bank or credit union will *charge* you for that convenience. If you're not careful, credit card debt can quickly *break the bank* and leave you in very *dire* economic circumstances!



Answer all the following questions:

Q.1. Write (T) next to the true statements and (F) next to the false statements:

- a. Applied linguistics is mainly the study of English sounds and how these sounds are produced.
- b. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems.
- c. Applied linguists study the structure of languages sentences.
- d. Applied linguists study real-world problems in which language is a central issue.

Q.2. What kind of activities are involved in doing applied linguistics?

Q.3. What is the difference between language acquisition and language learning?

Q.4. In less than 200 words explain why studying applied linguistics is important?

Q.5. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems. Explain.

Good luck to you all



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Answer five questions ONLY

Q. 1. Define theoretical linguistics then explain the difference between theoretical and applied linguistics.

Q. 2. In the Cognitive Approach there are two key commitments: these are the generalisation commitment and the cognitive commitment. Discuss these two commitments.

Q. 3. Structural linguistics involves collecting a corpus of utterances and then attempting to classify all of the elements of the corpus at their different linguistic levels: the phonemes, morphemes, lexical categories, noun phrases, verb phrases, and sentence types. Explain.

Q.4. With examples, explain the difference between free morphemes and bound morphemes.

Q.5. Syntax is the part of linguistics which studies sentence structure. Explain.

Q.6. Give the tree structure for the following sentence: John saw Mary at work.

Q. 7. In semantics sentence (a) entails sentence (b), explain.

- (a) John murdered the president.
- (b) The president is dead.

Good luck to you all



Student name:..... Registration No.

Q.1. Write (T) next to true statements and (F) next to false statements. 25 marks

- a) The study of translation as an academic subject has only really begun in the past 10 years ().
- b) The more systematic, and mostly linguistic-oriented, approach to the study of translation began to emerge in the 1950s and 1960s ().
- c) Area-restricted theories of translation are restricted to specific languages or groups of languages and/or cultures ().
- d) Translation aids include dictionaries, grammars and information technology ().
- e) Text-type restricted theories are linguistic theories that have been restricted to a specific level of (normally) the word or sentence ().

Q.2. Briefly discuss the importance of Nida's word. 15 marks

Q.3. According to Newmark (1981) what is communicative translation. 20 marks



Q.4. Choose the correct to complete the following statements: 25 marks

- a) Equivalence and the principle ofare keystones of Nida's theory of translation.
 - A. equivalent effect
 - B. communicative translation effect
 - C. literary translation effect
- b) Intersemiotic translation, or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means ofof non-verbal sign systems.
 - A. words
 - B. signs
 - C. tools
- c) The more systematic, and mostly linguistic-oriented, approach to the study of translation began to emerge in the.....
 - A. 1950s and 1960s
 - B. 1850s and 1860s
 - C. 2050s and 2026s
- d) Descriptive translation studies describes existing.....
 - A. texts
 - B. translations
 - C. signs
- e)is the evaluation of translations, including the marking of student translations and the reviews of published translations.
 - A. translation criticism
 - B. translation aids
 - C. translation exams

Q.5. Philosophical texts contain specialized terminologies and experimental structures. What form do you think a philosophical translation of a philosophical text might take? 15 marks

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Oral practice Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

GLOBAL WARMING & ENVIRONMENT

- 1- What comes to mind when you think of global warming?
- 2- Do you think human activity is responsible for global warming? Explain.
- 3- What most concerns you about global warming?
- 4- Do you think you have already experienced the effects of global warming?
- 5- How will global warming change our lives?
- 6- Do you think global warming could destroy us all?
- 7- What are the potential consequences of global warming?
- 8- What single action should the world take to reduce the dangers of global warming?
- 9- Are there litter laws where you live? If so, what is the penalty for littering?
- 10- Do you think cars should be banned from city centres?
- 11- How has the world changed since you were a child? (technology, values, environment, health)
- 12- How often is garbage collected in your neighbourhood?
- 13- What are some things that can be recycled?
- 14- What can you do to help prevent pollution?
- 15- What do you think of people who smoke cigarettes indoors?
- 16- Which is more important, increasing people's standard of living, or protecting the environment?
- 17- What is the most important issue facing the environment today?

TRAVEL & TOURISM

- 18- How important is tourism in your country?
- 19- What is the biggest tourist destination in your country?
- 20- What are the benefits of international tourism? Are there any drawbacks?
- 21- Should a government try to improve domestic tourism or try to attract international tourists instead? Why?
- 22- What's the best way to travel when you visit a country? Train, car, bicycle, bus, some other

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way? Why?

ATTITUDE & APPTITUDE

- 24- Where do we learn the skills necessary to become a good student - in elementary, middle or high school?
- 25- What are the skills that separate good students from bad students?
- 26- Were good grades important to you?
- 27- What are the qualities of a good student?
- 28- What are the qualities of a good teacher?
- 29- What do you think of home schooling?
- 30- What realistic changes would you make to your country's attitude toward education?
- 31- Why do students cheat during tests and exams? How do they cheat?
- 32- What is your attitude towards cheating? How should parents react? How should teachers react?

SOCIETY & LAW

- 33- What are some things people can do to protect themselves from crime?
- 34- What are some things that are legal that you personally think should be illegal?
- 35- What crimes do you think will decrease in the future?
- 36- What crimes do you think will increase in the future?
- 37- What crimes have you heard about recently in the news?
- 38- What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?
- 39- What do you think of the death penalty?

FOOD & HEALTH

- 40- How often do you eat at a fast-food restaurant?
- 41- What are some foods that are considered unhealthy?
- 42- What are some foods that you know are healthy for your body?
- 43- What country's food do you like the most?
- 44- What did you eat for lunch yesterday?
- 45- What did you eat the last time you ate at a restaurant?
- 46- What food can you cook the best?
- 47- What food do you hate? Why do you hate it?
- 48- What is healthy food?
- 49- What is healthy about not eating after 6 p.m?

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50- How many hours of sleep do you need daily?

GENERAL INFORMATION

51- What is art?

52- What art form do you like best?

53- What art museums have you visited?

54- The famous artist and designer William Morris said that you should not have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful'. Discuss.

55- What type of political system does your country have?

56- What are the main political parties in your country?

57- How has your political views changed during your lifetime?

58- How can we get more people to vote?

59- Do you think that every future politician should be vetted for security reasons?

60- Where do most people in your country get their news?

61- Does the media in your country report the whole truth, mostly truth, or mostly lies?

62- How has the internet changed the news in your country?

63- Who has the most control over the media in your country?

64- How does the media help create a healthy society?

65- Should the media just report the facts or should the media interpret the facts?

66- Why do people use terror?

67- What terror actions do you remember?

68- What should be done to prevent terror?

69- What are people not doing that they should to prevent deaths in traffic accidents?



Name:..... Registration No.

Q.1. Choose the correct answer:

20 marks

1. The branch of linguistics that studies human speech and concerns with the physical properties of the sound is
A. Phonetics
B. Acoustics
C. Articulation
D. Phonology
E. Morphology

2. The study of human speech sounds in a language that form systematized patterns is called
A. Phonetics
B. Acoustics
C. Articulation
D. Phonology
E. Morphology

3. Which of the following pairs correctly complies with the order of Voiced and Voiceless sound?
A. Push and Bush
B. Kill and Gill
C. Vile and Bile
D. Zest and Jest
E. Dime and time

4. The sound of the word "....." is interdental.
A. Chunk
B. Grudge
C. Dime
D. Thick
E. Shame



5. The words below are all affricates, except

- A. Watch
- B. Loch
- C. Screech
- D. Judge
- E. Such

Q.2. Give the phonetic transcription for the following words:

20 marks

- A. See /......./
- B. Light /......./
- C. Knight /......./
- D. Mute /......./

Q.3. Give the conventional spelling for the following phonetically transcribed words:

20 marks

- A. /θri/
- B. /nəʊz/
- C. /mju:t/
- D. /waɪt/

Q.4. Give the place and manner of articulation of the following consonants:

20 marks

	Place	Manner
A. /b/
B. /t/
C. /f/
D. /dʒ/

Q.5. With examples, explain how voiced and voiceless sounds are produced. **20 marks**





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Answer five questions only.

Q. 1. What is rhotic and non-rhotic English? Which of the following varieties of English are rhotic and which are non-rhotic? American English - Australian English - English English - Scottish English - Irish English.

Q. 2. Give three examples on spelling differences between American English and English English.

Q. 3. What is received pronunciation? Why is it thought of as a social high prestige accent?

Q. 4. With examples, explain the difference between accent and dialect.

Q. 5. What differentiates the way you speak from either British RP or General American? Give five features.

Q. 6. What kind of difference in pronunciation is the most important in allowing you as someone who hears different varieties of English to locate a speaker as coming from a particular country?

Q. 7. Discuss the difference between sociolect and idiolect.

Good luck to you all